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entries, can make them at all conclusive data. The number of variant conditions attached to each price is so great that one finishes reading a page of conclusions based upon such data with a warrantable question in his mind as to whether they are trustworthy.

Professor Gras substitutes the concept of "metropolitan economy" for Schmoller's "national economy" as the historical successor of the "town economy." This is an important proposition. The rise of London to dominance in the corn trade organization presents an historical reality fitting von Thünen's theorizing about *Der isolirte Staat*. The initial suggestion comes from Young; Gras perfects the idea. Even the statutory corn policy is shown to be dictated by the needs and ambitions of London. As the problems of marketing are gaining increasing attention of late among economists, producers, and legislators, this insistence upon the "metropolitan economy" may be very opportune.

Objection is taken by the author to the position held by Ashley, Cheney, Prothero, Cunningham, and others, wherein they assert the self-sufficiency of the manor and neglect the group idea. Manorial isolation is found to be the exception, not the rule. Tested by statistics of exports, imports, coast and overland trade, the opinions of Gay and Ashley that the inclosures resulted in a decrease in the volume of corn produced are, according to Gras, wrong; and the explanations of the Tudor agrarian policy resting on this error (*e.g.*, those of Cunningham, Schantz, Faber, *et al.*) are defective.

In view of the numerous obstacles which confront one investigating the early internal trade, especially over a long period of time—dearth of data, indirect reference of data, changes in and promiscuous use of trade nomenclature, local peculiarities, etc., the author is to be congratulated for his excellent rendering of a very difficult essay.

RAY B. WESTERFIELD.

Yale University.

NEW BOOKS

- BILLIARD, R. *La Belgique industrielle et commerciale de demain.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1915. Pp. xxii, 276. 4 fr.)
- BOSSE, E. *Norwegens Volkswirtschaft vom Ausgang der Hansaperiode bis zur Gegenwart.* (Jena: Fisher. 1915.)
- BRANDT, O. *Die deutsche Industrie im Kriege 1914-1915.* (Berlin: Heymann. 1915. Pp. 263. 5 M.)

BRIGGS, M. *Economic history*. (London: University Tutorial Press. 1915. Pp. vi, 508.)

CLAPP, E. J. *Economic aspects of the war: neutral rights, belligerent claims and American commerce in the years 1914-1915*. (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 1915. Pp. xiv, 340. \$1.50.)

Questions of international law are given prominence. The extent as well as the economic consequences of British interference with American trade are exaggerated, and much of the criticism directed against Great Britain has a modicum of validity only because that country deferred placing many articles upon its list of contraband during the first year of war.

O. M. W. S.

DRACHMANN, P. *The industrial development and commercial policies of the three Scandinavian countries*. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, American Branch. 1915. Pp. 130. \$1.50.)

EGGENSCHWYLER, W. *Die Schweizer Volkswirtschaft am Scheideweg. Ratschläge zur Neu-Orientierung unserer Industrie*. (Zürich: Orell Füssli. 1915. Pp. 80.)

FISH, C. R. *American diplomacy*. (New York: Holt. 1915. Pp. xi, 541, maps. \$2.75; students' edition, \$2.25.)

This is the fifth volume in the American Historical Series, edited by Professor C. H. Haskins. "It is not presented," says the author in his preface, "as a contribution to knowledge but rather as a condensation of ascertained conclusions." For students of economics the interest of the book lies in the emphasis given to economic factors and in the description of the economic background of many of the diplomatic questions. Among the chapters that recognize these factors is chapter 6, which discusses the failure of the new government to negotiate a commercial treaty with Great Britain at the time that independence was recognized or directly afterwards. The position of the West in the adjustment of the delicate issues that were left unsettled by the treaty of peace with Great Britain is brought out in the next chapter. A good account of American commerce from 1803 to 1807 is given in the chapter on the Embargo, though it is made to appear (p. 156) that foreign interference with our trade began with the English Order in Council of May 16, 1806, and Napoleon's decree of the following November, no mention being made of the British order of June, 1803, or of the French decree of January, 1806.

Commerce again is allotted an important role in the determination of various diplomatic questions regarding the Mississippi and St. Lawrence rivers, the Great Lakes, the Northwestern boundary, and Texas. An obvious slip occurs (p. 197) when the "completion of canals . . . from Lake Erie to the *Erie Canal*" is said to have diminished the importance of the St. Lawrence problem. In the annexation of Texas the interests of slavery are noticed, but nothing is said of cotton, paper money, or the Texas debt. The Oregon settlement is credited to the missionary movement on the one hand and a desire to make land titles secure on the other. The importance of

cotton during the Civil War, and of the tobacco interests in Cuba—sugar is not mentioned—in precipitating the Spanish War, is recognized. Nor is a lighter touch lacking—the narrative is cheered and illuminated at times by apt questions from the *Biglow Papers*, Mr. Dooley, and other non-historical sources. As presented by Professor Fish the history of American diplomacy is both instructive and readable.

E. L. BOGART.

FOSTER, W. *The English factories in India*. Vol. IX. 1651-54. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, American Branch. 1915. Pp. 364. \$4.15.)

FULLER, G. P. *An introduction to the history of Connecticut as a manufacturing state*. Smith College studies in history, vol. I, no. 1. (Northampton, Mass.: Smith College Dept. Hist. 1915. Pp. 64.)

GOODRICH, A. P. and others. *Problems of readjustment after the war*. (New York: Appleton. 1915. \$1.)

GRAY, H. L. *English field systems*. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University. 1915. Pp. 568. \$2.75.)

HENRY, H. M. *The police control of the slave in South Carolina*. A dissertation submitted to the faculty of Vanderbilt University in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy. (Emory, Virginia: H. M. Henry. 1914. Pp. x, 216.)

Although the chapters are so planned as to deal with various phases of police control, the author does not hesitate to include in his book much about the social, religious, and economic life of the slaves. No complaint can be made of these wanderings beyond the strict bounds set by the title, for the whole subject is well conceived. The author has made an industrious, intelligent, and unprejudiced study. Particularly commendable is the dispassionate way in which many matters of ancient controversy are discussed. The book is generally clear, but sometimes tedious; and it often lacks the graces of good composition.

The chapters cover such topics as legal status, overseers, the patrol, punishments, trials, trading with the slaves, hiring one's time, the slave trade, runaways, harboring runaways, the seamen acts, negro gatherings, insurrections, incendiary literature, the prohibition of instruction, manumission, and free negroes. Original sources are used freely. No index is included, a serious defect in a book whose chief use will be to serve as a source of information for students.

For the most part the book is free from generalizations, yet two facts may clearly be inferred from the discussion: (a) slave laws were apt to be harsh, but they were frequently tempered in the execution. That they were still harsh after being tempered is, unhappily, true of some of the laws. (b) In that kind of control in which the master's personality counted for much, and this was a large field, the treatment accorded the slaves reflected the master's individual nature, whether kind, wise, indifferent, or cruel. It was the task of the slaveowners to secure a satisfactory amount of labor from a

race which throughout its past has not been accustomed to steady or even moderately intelligent service. Out of the sum of their efforts, acting privately or as lawmakers arose the control of the slaves.

JOHN S. BASSETT.

Smith College.

HERRICK, C. A. *Outlines of economic history.* (New York: Macmillan. 1915.)

HIRST, F. W. *The political economy of war.* (New York: Dutton. 1915. Pp. xii, 327. \$2.)

The title of this book by the editor of the *Economist* is too pretentious, since it is mainly concerned with the cost of war. A general summary account of the growth of the public debts of various countries is the backbone of the discussion. This is preceded by a rather superficial account of the European wars of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a rather lurid though perhaps not exaggerated account of the activities of armament firms, and the generally accepted reasons for holding that war expenditure, so far as possible, should be met from taxation rather than from loans. Short final chapters contain a few scattered observations on some of the financial experiences of the first year of the present war. The book is too extreme in many of its statements to be a very effective bit of peace propaganda.

O. M. W. S.

KESSLER, O. *Das deutsche Belgien. Beiträge zur Geschichte, zur Volkswirtschaft und zur deutschen Verwaltung.* (Berlin: Siegmund. 1915. 3 M.)

LAWSON, W. R. *British war finance, 1914-1915.* (New York: Van Nostrand. 1915. Pp. vi, 367. \$2.)

The author of this book, a London journalist, is obviously much dissatisfied with many of the economic and financial measures of the British government during the first year of the war. Although it is not stated that the various chapters first appeared as newspaper articles, they bear every earmark of that kind of writing and consequently do not make a very satisfactory book. Owing to the assumption that the reader is familiar with details of current events, proper enough in newspaper discussion, the book does not contain a sufficient narrative of the measures which were adopted. Analysis also is curtailed owing to the inveterate journalistic failing of making points forcibly at all costs. In short, the book is valuable mainly from the light it throws upon one section of British public opinion during the early months of the war.

O. M. W. S.

LE MOY, A. *Les cahiers de doléances d'Angers pour les états généraux de 1789.* Vol. I. (Paris: Leroux. 1915. Pp. cclxv, 418.)

MARTENS, A. H. & Co. *Canada as a field of investment and enterprise.* (Toronto: A. H. Martens & Co. 1915. Pp. 67.)

MATTHAI, J. *Village government in British India.* London School of Economics. Studies in economics and political science, no. 48. (London: Unwin. 1915. Pp. xix, 211. 4s. 6d.)

Supplementing the account of village structure in Baden-Powell, this book gives an excellent description of the administrative workings of the group, with regard to such matters as education, poor relief, sanitation, public works, police and justice.

MOORE, M. F. *The lands of the Scottish kings in England*. London School of Economics. Studies in economics and political science, no. 43. (London: Unwin & Allen. 1915. Pp. xii, 141. 5s.)

A careful account, particular rather than general in character, of the course of two groups of scattered manors in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

POHLE, L. *Die deutsche Volkswirtschaft und Kriegszustände*. (Leipzig: Deichert. 1915.)

PRANGE, O. *Deutschlands Volkswirtschaft nach dem Kriege*. (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1915. Pp. 170.)

ROBINSON, A. G. *Cuba old and new*. (New York: Longmans. 1915. \$1.75.)

There are chapters on the natural features and economic resources of Cuba.

ROLFE, F. *Commercial geography of southern California*. (Los Angeles: Biola Press. 1915. Pp. 63. 50c.)

SABIN, E. L. *Gold seekers of '49*. (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1915. Pp. 335, illus. \$1.25.)

SALMON, L. M. *The Dutch West India company on the Hudson*. (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: L. M. Salmon. 1915. Pp. 51. 50c.)

SEGRE, A. *Manuale di storia del commercio*. I. *Della origini alla rivoluzione francese*. II. *Delle rivoluzione francese ai giorni nostri 1789-1913*. (Torino: Lattes. 1915. Pp. 459; 513.)

SOMBART, W. *The quintessence of capitalism. A study of the history and psychology of the modern business man*. Translated and edited by M. EPSTEIN. (New York: Dutton. 1915. Pp. 400. \$5.)

Werner Sombart's *Der Bourgeois* (see vol. IV, p. 886 of this REVIEW) has been translated and edited with the above title. The editor has omitted chapter 1 of the original, *Der Geist im Wirtschaftsleben*, which seems unfortunate, and also the index of authors. He has condensed some of the examples cited by Sombart and has left out others; in both cases there is probably no real loss. In various ways space is saved so that the English book, although equally bulky, contains only 400 pages in contrast with 540 of the original. The translation is free and deviates greatly from Sombart's style, but wherever tested it brings out the full meaning. A few notes have been added and some material from the notes in the German has been incorporated into the text. Except for the omission of the first chapter, the English book is thoroughly satisfactory and probably more readable than the original. Mr. Epstein, because of his knowledge of the subject and his enthusiasm for Sombart's work, is an admirable editor and translator.

D. C. M.

SUMNER, W. G. *The challenge of facts and other essays.* Edited by A. G. KELLER. (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 1914. Pp. xii, 450. \$2.25.)

The chief question that has recurred to the reviewer in perusing this handsomely printed volume is, What was the use! For does not every one know what Professor Sumner's views were? To ask busy people of today to read old editorials on old issues seems a misconception of the economy of publishing. The editor has delved with great industry into the forgotten—obscure reviews and newspaper clippings and unpublished fragments, the very date of which can not in some cases be guessed at.

Sumner himself said: "I have spent an immense amount of work on it [social science] which has been lost because misdirected. The only merit I can claim in that respect is that I have corrected my own mistakes. I have not published them for others to correct." The editor says that he is convinced that "Sumner later changed his position as to certain points." By what right then, are these early and unpublished fragments dug up? The only serious purpose that they can serve, beyond placing at the disposal of the many former students of Sumner an interesting collection of his well-known views, is as source material to some future historian of the evolution of social philosophy in America. Perhaps the most striking testimonial of the greatness of Sumner's personality is the fact that he was able to carry over, impressively, the hard and fast ideals of the Old Individualism into the era of governmental responsibility in social matters and of concerted coöperation of social groups for common ends.

A. B. WOLFE.

TAKENOB, Y. *The Japan year book. Complete cyclopaedia of general information and statistics on Japan and Japanese territories for the year.* Tenth annual publication. (London: Japan Year Book Office. 1915. Pp. 802. 8s.)

TAYLOR, G. *Australia; its physiographic and economic aspects.* Revised edition. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, American Branch. 1915. Pp. 256. 90c.)

TAYLOR, R. G. *Outlines of American industrial history.* (Manhattan, Kan.: Kansas State Agricultural College. 1915. Pp. 91. 25c.)

TICKNER, F. W. *A social and industrial history of England.* (New York: Longmans. 1915. Pp. 721. \$1.)

VOGEL, W. *Geschichte der deutschen Seeschiffahrt.* Vol. I. *Von der Urzeit bis zum Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts.* (Berlin: Georg Reimer. 1915. Pp. 560. 15 M.)

WOLTERS, F. *Geschichte der brandenburgischen Finanzen in der Zeit von 1640-1697. Darstellung und Akten.* Vol. II. *Die Zentralverwaltung des Heeres und der Steuern.* (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1915. Pp. 599. 20 M.)

YOUNG, J. T. *The new American government and its work.* (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. xi, 663. \$2.25.)

Contains chapters on the powers of Congress relating to taxation and taxes; the limitation of commerce; the Sherman act; trade regulations and the Clayton act; federal police power; interstate commerce; the national conservation policy; business protection and regulation by the state; relation of the state to labor, health, charities and corrections, highways, and finances.

Check list of annual reports and other current publications issued by or under the authority of the state of New Jersey. (Trenton, N. J.: John P. Dillard, State Librarian. July 1, 1915. Pp. 12.)

Commerce of Rhode Island, 1726-1800. Vol. II. 1775-1800. (Boston: Mass. Hist. Soc. 1915. Pp. 501.)

To be reviewed.

British India. With notes on Ceylon, Afghanistan, and Tibet. Special consular reports, no. 72. By H. D. BAKER and others. (Washington: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. 1915. Pp. 638.)

A list of books on the history of industry and industrial arts. Prepared by A. G. S. JOSEPHSON. (Chicago: The John Crerar Library. January, 1915. Pp. 486. 50c.)

Not a bibliography, but a list of the histories of industry in the John Crerar Library.

The Merchant's Association of New York year book: 1915. (New York: Merchants' Assoc. 1915. Pp. 240.)

The new declaration of independence; or The downfall of financial slavery, explaining in detail the complete mastery of the money power by the common people and the regaining of American independence and permanent prosperity, as provided for in the platform of the national capital and labor party. (Fresno, Cal.: Herald Print. 1915. Pp. 40. \$1.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

Early Economic Conditions and the Development of Agriculture in Minnesota. By EDWARD VAN DYKE ROBINSON. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. 1915. Pp. v, 306. \$1.50.)

Patient research is required in the collection of materials for the historical treatment of the economics of agriculture in this country, although for only one state. The information is often hidden in obscure places and is scattered throughout publications of a wide diversity of contents. This volume makes the beginning of an agricultural history within state limits which should be extended to other states, and the author's performance is so scholarly and thorough that it may be regarded as a model of plan and arrangement of details.

The treatment begins with the physical data of agriculture and with the meteorology of the state, both of which are fundamental